Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 *Chesnut Street.*

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PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated April 20th 1798.

"It is expected here that both houses will present an address of thanks to the President; he merits the thanks of the whole nation. His opponents will sink into obscurity under the weight of universal contempt and be viewed as traitors to our country. The jacobins this way appear to be struck dumb—they begin to join the general voice in execrating the perfidy of the French. Union through the nation must be the consequence. But let us not be deceived, although jacobins in Congress, and out, may pretend to give up the French—and pretend to join in proper measures, yet they may prove serviceable to their masters who have *bought them*, by opposing measures under the mask of friendship. This I expect will be the plan for the leaders of the French faction. By *long speeches*, the time may still be wasted, and in this way infinite injury done, as in time past, unless the real friends to our country shall insist on dispatch. The superlative folly of making long speeches to be published in newspapers, in order to get a name for *great learning* with their constituents has been a constant curse to our country. Besides the infinite injury arising from the delay of national concerns, more than sixty thousand dollars have been wasted this session, by *long speeches*. This is abominable—it raises disgust and indignation in the minds of all sensible men.

My regards to——, I take it he preserves his former *moderation* with regard to the French. The late dispatches do not hurt their character, in my mind, and I conceive they lose none of his esteem thereby. They are secure from *sinking*, if there should be any *alteration* in their character, they must rise."

A Correspondent observes, that notwithstanding all the French spoliations on our commerce, violation of treaties, and insults offered to the nation in the persons of our Envoys, it is surprising there should be men *yet* found among us, who, like the deluded Samson, still wish to embrace a favorite *Delilah* at the risk of involving not only themselves, but their country in ruin. Like that false and perfidious harlot, the rulers of France have been long making *protestations* of their "*unbounded* friendship" for the people of the United States, while they and their *emissaries* were using every possible means to work their destruction, by endeavoring to divide us, and alienate a majority of the people from the government.

Our *late* ally may now be justly called, the overbearing and tyrannical nation, not bound by the ties either of religion, or morality!

For the Gazette of the United States.

Citizens of America,

Already, on the subject of French hostilities meditated against us, a generous emulation has manifested itself every where; the cities and districts throughout the country are vying with each other for the honor of deserving well of their country. The greatest examples of patriotism are exhibited every where: the American commerce, which is sensible of the advantages of peace, offers the riches it had gained in prosperous times; and its ships heretofore employed in the peaceful speculations of industry, are ready to arm for the terrible operations of war. If proof were wanting, our late dispatches will sufficiently demonstrate the successive and multiplied injuries of the French government towards us; and of the repeated, candid, and sincere attempts which we have made to avoid a rupture, the fatal consequences of which must sooner or later fall on those who have unjustly provoked it. The American republic will have nothing to reproach herself with, since she will have exhausted every means compatible with her dignity, before coming to such extremities. The French nation, forgetting what they had so often promised, not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, have taken occasion, from the first sentiment of indignation expressed in our President's last speech to put the last hand to their enmity against the American people. That picture of its conduct delineated in the recent communications from our Envoys, and which it is now unnecessary again to pourtray, must have prepared you for this event. At that period it might still have been expected, that reason would bring back the Directory to the principles of justice, that convinced of the futility of their reclamations, the injustice of their proceedings, and of their persecutions against us; it might have still been hoped, I repeat, that they would abandon their chicanery, and honestly concur with the executive of America, for the maintenance of peace between the two nations. That hope, which men abhorring a war between free nations, cherished, that hope is no more; the hostile views of France are fully developed. If war was not immediately declared against you, it is because the necessary forces were not ready to destroy you, because it was hoped you might become the aggressors. Such, however, is now our political situation, in which, citizens, let one idea electerize your souls.—Let the Trader forget his commerce to arm his vessel for war; let the Capitalist consecrate his funds to sustain the credit of his government; let the Proprietor and Cultivator, renouncing all speculations, carry plenty into our markets. Let Americans compose but one army; let America be one camp. Let us prepare for ruins and misfortunes, and accustom ourselves to live without those comforts we have been accustomed to. What you have to fear, is not a war, but the uncertainty whether you shall have a war. This will expend your resources without profit. They wait till their fleets are completely armed and equipped; till anarchy shall divide you, that in dread of taxes, you shall become an easy prey to be swallowed up by them. You have nothing left but to draw the sword and make a firm and united stand.

MR. FENNO,

A Correspondent wishes you would republish in your paper the letter of our Commissioners in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Although this has, with the other Dispatches from our Envoys been published, it ought again to be presented to the public. Let the American reader observe the anxious solicitude with which a discussion of the complaints of the French Government, is requested in order that an opportunity may be had to remove those complaints; let him observe the strong and sincere desire therein exhibited to restore that harmony which heretofore subsisted between the two nations, and again to place them on the most friendly terms with respect to each other; let him attend to the mild, frank, and candid manner in which this discussion is earnestly entreated by our ministers; a manner which might have disarmed the resentment of the most justly irritated enemy, and which ought to have covered with confusion those, who without cause have become our foes; let him then recollect that the Directory did not even deign to return an answer to this supplicating address—and if he be not a Frenchman at heart; if he has one drop of American blood flowing in his veins. he will feel an indignation too strong for utterance.

(No. 3.)

Paris, November 27th, 1797.

On the 11th instant we transmitted the following official letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

"The undersigned Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic, had the honour of announcing to you officially, on the 6th of October, their arrival at Paris, and of presenting to you on the eighth, a copy of their letters of credence. Your declaration at that time, that a report on American affairs was then preparing, and would in a few days be laid before the Directory, whose decision thereon should without delay, be made known, has hitherto imposed silence on them. For this communication they have waited with that anxious solicitude which so interesting an event could not fail to excite, and with that respect which is due to the government of France. They have not yet received it, and so much time has been permitted to elapse, so critical is the situation of many of their countrymen, and so embarrassing is that of the undersigned, both as it respects themselves and the government they represent, that they can no longer dispense with the duty of soliciting your attention to their mission.

"The United States, citizen minister, at an epoch which evinced their sincerity, have given incontestible proofs of their ardent friendship, of their affection for the French republic: these were the result, not of her unparalleled prowess and power, but of their confidence in her justice and magnanimity; and in such high estimation was the *reciprocity* of her friendship held by them, as to have been a primary object of national concern. The preservation of it was dear to them, the loss of it a subject of unfeigned regret, and the recovery of it by every measure, which shall consist with the rights of an independent nation, engages their constant attention. The government of the United States, we are authorized to declare, has examined, with the most scrupulous justice, its conduct towards its former friend. It has been led to this by a sincere desire to remove of itself every just cause of complaint; conceiving that, with the most upright intentions, such cause may possibly exist; and although the strictest search has produced no self reproach, although the government is conscious that it has uniformly sought to preserve, with fidelity, its engagements to France, yet far from wishing to exercise the privilege of judging for itself on its own course of reasoning and the lights in its own possession, it invites fair and candid discussion; it solicits a reconsideration of the past; it is persuaded its intentions, its views, and its actions must have been misrepresented and misunderstood; it is convinced that the essential interests of both nations will be promoted by reconciliation and peace, and it cherishes the hope of meeting with similar dispositions on the part of the directory.

"Guided by these sentiments, the President of the United States has given it in charge to the undersigned to state to the executive directory the deep regret which he feels at the loss or suspension of the harmony and friendly intercourse which subsisted between the two republics, and his sincere wish to restore them; to discuss candidly the complaints of France, and to offer frankly those of the United States: and he has authorized a review of existing treaties and such alterations thereof as shall consist with the mutual interest and satisfaction of the contracting parties.

"This task the undersigned are anxious to commence; and truly happy will they be, if their exertions can in any degree contribute to restore that friendship, that mutual interchange of good offices which it is alike their wish and their duty to effect between the citizens of the two republics.

"The undersigned pray you, Citizen Minister, to present this communication to the Executive Directory, and to receive the assurances of their most perfect consideration.

(Signed)

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
I. Marshall,
E. Gerry.

Paris, November 11th, in the 22d year of the American Independence.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic."

MR. FENNO,

By republishing the following extract from a book, entituled domestic anecdotes of the French nation, printed in the year 1794, those poor devils, the American Jacobins, will see that an unhallowed love of gain is as characteristic of the Bishop of Autun, as his hobbling gait.

"A Bishop of whom we must say a word, is the famous TALLEYRAND. Perhaps the unhappy LOUIS XVI. foresaw the *evil which he would occasion in the state*, or he did not wish to introduce into his higher clergy, an *intriguing being*, whose merit consisted in an acquintance with the stock jobbing of *the Rue Vivienne*; in consequence of which he refused a long while to nominate him; but the See of *Autun* becoming vacant, the king was again persecuted; it was represented to him that the seat in question, required a man acquainted with the finances, because the Bishop there, was of right president of the states of Burgundy; and the king gave a reluctant consent.

The Bishop's intimacy with Mirabeau, whom he attended at his death, proves the *delicacy of his morals*, and as he was the only Bishop who opposed the catholic religion's [illegible]ered the religion of the state, by this we may judge of his.

This prelate took the civic oath, and consecrated the first Bishop *intrus*; it is reported in Paris that he received ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CROWNS for each of these operations; but these are accusations to which his *well known avidity for money* may have given currency, and from which time alone can draw the veil which still conceals from us a *multitude* of *dark manœuvres*."

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Copy of a letter from New Jersey, dated April 3.

DEAR SIR,

REMOTE as I am situated from the great theatres of politics, I can hardly be supposed capable of forming a just idea of the state of our affairs with respect to foreign powers. The papers which circulate here I occasionally read, but there are such contradictory sentiments broached by one and the other, that it is almost impossible to come at the truth. One tells us our government is administrated by men sold to Great Britain—another, that there it a party among us determined to go any lengths in justifying the French. That such men as are in the Departments of our government should be capable of the vileness of corruption, is, I think, an idea rather ridiculous, especially if the temptations to it are contrasted with those to a contrary conduct. I suspect those who make this charge are wicked and weak. and to be despised, require only to be known.

With respect to the idea of a French party disposed to make this country subservient to the views of their favorite nation, I have every reason to believe in its existence. Enthusiasts there are as well in politics as religion. These are usually stimulated by the desperate and designing, and suffer themselves to be made tools for personal ends by men, who deserve to be spurned for their villainy and detested for their parricide views.

Your city politicians, however wise and penetrating they may think themselves, are often, very often wrong, and act more like madmen than persons of reflection and sense. How ridiculous, for example, was it a few years back, to make such pompous demonstrations of NEUTRALITY as you did, by ringing your bells on receiving news of a French victory? I have often wondered we did not see your papers filled with accounts of the *tolling* of bells whenever the French met with a reverse. Surely your sensibility must have been equally alive to both extremes. Whence then this inconsistency?

We, in this quarter, think more of our agriculture and our Commerce, the affectionate twin-sisters of America, than to be eternally damning one nation and extolling another, especially when we owe very little real regard to either. We believe our obligations extend only to such duties as spring from the relations inseparable from commerce—We are not impressed with notions that sacrifices are to be made at the imaginary shrine of gratitude. We act *nationally* and *rationally*, and attach ourselves to those who *can*, and, *do*, benefit us most.

We dot see how an *American* can admire France, espouse her cause, or justify the conduct, either generally with regard to her world, or particularly as to us. The information we receive from the papers as I have said, is often contradictory; but what we depend on, is official communications, and they lead us to believe France is our enemy. Indeed what can gain-say it? Would a friend rob and plunder you? The answer is obvious, and furnishes a [illegible]factory evidence whom we are to love, and whom reprobate. Why should we contend about the measures we are to take to secure ourselves from insult and depredation? Would you not arm yourself if you expected to meet a scoundrel notorious for his robberies? Would you not *at least* avoid the pestiferous being, who declares another is warranted in pilfering your property? Would you not in fact, think it proper to *get rid* of him? Tell us how those who reduce us to the necessity of keeping our produce rotting on our hands, when foreign markets are open to receive it, can be friendly!

I hope soon to see a different spirit actuating your politicians than has latterly *disgraced* them. When the country is in danger, the man who advocates the foe, is an enemy, and should be expelled with horror and ignominy. Let us, if possible, avoid the stigma of republics—disunion and factious extravagance. Let us keep out of our Councils, and, if necessary, drive from among us, the men who excite discord and confusion. Let us rally under the *American Standard*, and cordially unite in taking care of ourselves. We shall then be powerful and rise into our proper grade of political importance.

I am, &c.

From a London Paper.

CURIOUS RECEIPT.

The Following is a copy of an original Receipt Actually Given for Rent on Christmas-Day, 1762.

Received this anniversary day of Christ's nativity, according to vulgar chronology, December 25, new stile in the 626 year of the XVIIIth century of the Christian æra, Synchronizing or coinciding with the 6475th year of the Julian period: the 2870th from the foundation of the truly ancient city of London, the second year of the 635th olympiad; the 2515th year from the building of the ancient city of Rome; the 2511th year of Nabonazar, or the 2087th year of the Philippic epocha, on Saturday the 9th day of the Egyptian wandering month Phamenoth; the 1817th year and 10th day from Julius Cæsar's invasion of England; the 1497th year of the Diocletian radix, or æra of the Cophtic Martyrs; the 18th of the fixed Egyptian month Chæae; the 1176th year of the Turkish Hegira, or flight of Mahomet; the 8th day of the month Guimadi II. 2 years and 61 days from the accession of King George III. to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. 54 days after a lunar partial eclipse, which fell out in the 2511th year of Nabonazar; on Monday the 15th day of the wandering month Tybi, at the interval or distance of 2484 Egyptian years and 106 days, or 2482 Julian years, and 216 days from the most ancient lunar eclipse, recorded by Ptolemy to have been celebrated at Babylon the 27th of Thoth, in the 27th year of Nabonazar, and in the 1st year of the reign of Mardokemrad, the 5th Chaldean King, (in Scripture stiled Merodach-Baladon the son of Baladon, King of Babylon) of Mr. J. G. of W———, in the county of Middlesex, Comedian. by the hands of Mr. J. B. K. journeyman wheel-wright in the presence of Mr. J. P. one piece of gold coin, being the lawful coin of this realm of Great Britain, called half-a-guinea, of the value of ten shillings and sixpence, in full for 43 days and 12 hours rent, due to me this day, for two rooms next the firmament lately in my tenure and occupation, in the dwelling house of Mr. R. W. situated in B—in the parish of St James's, Clerkenwell, in the County aforesaid, and in full of all demands, from the creation of the world to this moment.

Per me. D. C. Teacher of Chronology.
Witness G. P.

(under the receipt)

Memorandum.—This Receipt was exhibited and the signatures of Mr. D. K. acknowledged before me this 25th December, 1762.

J. C. Notary Public.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's amendment to the first section being resumed, viz. to insert "provided they shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any port or place."

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. OTIS would not pretend to judge of the sincerity of gentlemen who declared themselves ready to adopt effectual measures for the defence of the country according to their conception of that object, but he thought their construction of the terms, "*defence of the country*," was extremely limited and partial. If in ordinary cases, it was requisite for the illustration of a question, to agree upon the definition of terms, it was still more important on the present important occasion—When the gentleman from Pennsylvania and others speak of the defence of the *country*, they evidently mean to confine their ideas to a defence of the *soil*. He on the other hand conceived that the essential part of a country was the people; and when he considered the subject of defence, he wished that it might be such a defence as would embrace the whole mass of the citizens distributed into different professions, and together constituting what he called the country. The soil was no otherwise deserving of protection, than as it formed a portion of the property of the citizens. It was without doubt the principle and most valuable portion; but there were other kinds of property which for the same reason had also claims to protection. The ship of a merchant is not less the property of the country than the house of a farmer—The sailor who ploughs the ocean is not less a citizen than the husbandman who ploughs the soil—There is nothing sacred in the soil, distinct from the people who inhabit it. Many extensive tracts of the soil of this country; deep morasses, trackless swamps and howling deserts were of no value whatever; yet they belong to the people; they are a part of our public or private property, which no man would feel authorized formally to abandon.

Mr. O. would agree that sometimes the resources of a country would not be found equal to the protection of all the citizens or of all their property. In such instances he allowed that a preference was due to the most numerous class of citizens and to the most valuable part of their property; if all were equally exposed to danger. But when a government is unable to extend its protection to the whole community; it is sufficient to be silent with respect to that part of it which is left defenceless and exposed. It is an aggravation of the misfortune to declare this imbecility to the world; to depress the spirits of your own citizens, and point them out as victims for your enemies. In the bill before us, it is sufficient to provide such a number of vessels as are nearly equal to the defence of the coast, without saying to our merchants, "your country cannot protect you." It is enough, to leave them to take care of themselves, or to permit the Executive to allow them convoy or not, as circumstances may arise: but to declare to the merchants of the United States; to fifty thousand seamen; to the manufacturers, tradesmen and labouring poor dependent on them, in explicit terms that they are abandoned and exparriated; to say in the mournful language of gentlemen, "we wish to God we could protect you, but we cannot do it;" to pronounce this tremendous sentence upon a number of persons, equal upon a moderate computation to the inhabitants of the largest state in the Union, would be an impolitic, unjust and dishonourable insult. Let us, said Mr. O. try this principle by another test. Great sums of money have been appropriated for the fortification of ports and harbours, and for the defence of the coast—still no gentleman believes that every part of our extensive coast is capable of defence, or that our resources will enable us to fortify all our ports and harbours. But have we said to any part of the people of our country, "It will be too expensive to protect you?" Or have we said to foreign nations, "Look here or there and you will find us vulnerable and defenceless?" No. The means of defence will be employed and apportioned to the best advantage; but if it were doubtful whether Georgia or Maine could be put into a posture of defence, we should hardly declare to those districts, or to the world, that we thought them untenable. Yet this is the amount of the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and it is in this view of it, he was astonished to find it introduced. He had often heard from gentlemen the assertion that we were not able to protect our own commerce; and that our utmost means were equivalent only to a territorial defence. He would not comment upon the truth or policy of such remarks. He did not however expect that a proclamation of them in the form of this amendment would have been offered for the sanction of the house. Yet this is strictly the fact. We are invited to say that we will guard against an invasion of our shores, but not against the wanton and unjust attacks of our property at sea. That we will defend what is not exposed to danger; and desert what is every moment liable to destruction. If this system is to be adopted upon the eve of a war, we may as well submit at once to the proud and oppressive nation, of whose conduct we complain.

But the question recurs:—Do the United States possess the means of protecting their commerce? He believed that no country was naturally more competent to afford this protection. Our country abounds with the principal materials requisite for building a navy. This opinion is not novel, but has received the sanction of great men and wise legislatures. Examine the journals of Congress in the year 1775. It will there appear that resolutions were passed for building six or eight frigates and other vessels of war, and at the close of the session no difficulty appeared in providing the ways and means. They resolved that the money should be provided after having decided that the expence was necessary. Such was the mode of doing business at that period, such ought to be the mode of effecting it now, under circumstances beyond comparison more auspicious; with double the population, an immense addition to our mercantile and agricultural capital, and a regular govern-

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me t. It is true that towards the end of the the navy of the United States was diminif ay captures; but not before it had mu more than indemnified the government for the cost of its construction and maintenance by prizes. So firmly perſuaded was Congreſs of its utility, that in the year 1783, immediately after the concluſion of a peace; upon a recent view and fair eſtimate of the gain and loſs of a naval eſtabliſhment, a reſolution was luti adopted declaring a reſpectable marine to be a deſirable object, and recommending to the ſtates, to provide funds for its accompliſhment. In the notes on Virginia (an authority he was fond of quoting) the expediency of a naval armament is alſo advocated. Beſides, Sir, ſaid he, why have we not equal ability to build and maintain a navy, with the ſtates of Denmark or Sweden, whoſe population and reſources are inferior to ours? Why cannot this country provide a fleet, as well as Peter the Great of Ruſſia, at a time when his people were juſt emerging from Barbariſm, and when the arts were imperfectly known in his country? It may be ſaid, indeed, that this was atchieved by the force of deſpotiſm; but he believed that the force of patriotiſm could effect much greater miracles; that the free American could ſerve his country more effectually than the Ruſſian Boor, and that the impulſe of liberty was a greater ſtimulus than the laſh of the Knout.

But it is objected to this power of granting convoy, that this employment of the veſſels would be a cauſe of war. [Mr. Gallatin ſaid he did not ſay it would be a cauſe of war, but that it would be war] Mr. Otis replied that he could not conceive that an act perfectly conſiſtent with the laws of nations and a ſtate of neutrality ſhould be conſidered as actual war—no principle was more indiſputable than this right of convoy. It had been denied with great audacity, but it culd not be doubted by any man moderately converſant with the law of nations, or who had read a hiſtory of modern Europe. A difference had been hinted between the ſituation of the northern powers of Europe at the period of the armed neutrality, and the ſtate of this country; but this right had been exerciſed prior to the formation of the armed neutrality, and has been uniformly aſſerted and adopted in practice during the preſent war. On the 27th of March 1794, a new convention was framed between Denmark and Sweden, recognizing this right and reſolving upon a naval force to maintain it. [He read this convention] In the ſame year we find that a demand was preferred by theſe powers to the Britiſh Government for an indemnity for their captured ſhips and property. An ample compenſation was made, yet the fleets of Sweden and Denmark were not equal to the Britiſh fleet; but the equipment diſcovered a determination to defend and vindicate their rights and it produced its effect. But how was this convoy, Mr. Otis aſked equivalent to actual war? Is it becauſe our veſſels will not ſubmit to be ſearched by the French? If this be deemed by gentlemen equivalent to an actual ſtate of war, it will not be induced but may be prevented by convoys; for under preſent circumſtances a private veſſel may reſiſt the attempt to ſearch when deſtitute of a convoy. Does the gentleman from Pennſylvania then intend, that this bill will amount to a declaration of war? That cannot be pretended—Or will it afford a pretext for war? It is too late to think of avoiding pretexts. France wants no pretexts, ſhe waits only for convenience. She threatened to ravage your coaſts; ſhe warned you of the fate of Venice; the feet of the nation are raiſed to trample on your necks, their bayonets are burniſhed to plunge into your boſoms. The war with England affords her ſufficient employment at preſent; let them ſucceed in their enterprize againſt her, and then ſee whether you will eſcape from oppreſſion and war.

Great reliance has been placed upon the aſſertion that the late decrees of the Directory affect only an inconſiderable and diſadvantageous part of our commerce. Our carriage of Britiſh goods and our direct trade with the Britiſh dominions; in which branches of commerce the Britiſh will exclude us, from their ability to convoy and to carry at a cheaper rate. It is further ſaid, that if we remain at peace, our trade will be unmoleſted, except in the caſes ſpecified in thoſe decrees, but that a rupture with France, will deprive us of not only her trade, but of all the nations in alliance with her or under her controul. He wondered greatly that gentlemen did not perceive the ſimple anſwer to theſe objections—In all thoſe caſes if their arguments were juſt, there would be no occaſion for the employment of convoy, and the veſſels would either not be purchaſed or they would be deſtined to ſome other uſe. To defend the coaſt, or to protect the tranſportation of our troops and military ſtores. But he did not believe in the ſolidity of theſe arguments—France did not mean to permit this country to carry on any ſpecies of commerce, that ſhe could prevent—no gentleman could ſeriouſly believe that ſhe would confine herſelf, though unjuſt and cruel in a high degree, to the letter or ſpirit of her late decrees. We have authentic information that ſhe captures all ſhe meets, and the Arch Buccaneer of the Weſt Indies has publiſhed an edict purporting that nothing muſt be ſuffered to eſcape—neither was it to be imagined that in the event of a war with a nation, we ſhould be ſhut out from the ports of the other European nations. Of fifty one millions of our annual exports; a moiety conſiſts of the produce of other countries, of ſugars, teas, coffee. cotton and other articles, the demand for which in Europe is conſtant, and muſt be ſupplied: This ſupply muſt be obtained from thoſe countries who can carry cheapeſt. At preſent for this reaſon, it is principally derived from this country. It is a monſtrous ſuppoſition that France ſhould acquire ſuch an aſcendant in Europe as to compel Spain, Holland, the Hanſe Towns, Ruſſia and the Italian ſtates to foreclooſe our commerce, and to deprive themſelves of the advantages of purchaſing ſupplies from thoſe who can furniſh them with the beſt advantage—ſuch a ſyſtem could never be enforced—All thoſe countries would be intereſted to elude it—That trade which was obſtructed in a direct courſe would be carried on circuitouſly; but ſtill it would continue, and if protected, it would flouriſh. The effect therefore of denying convoy to our merchants will be to deſtroy this great and beneficial carrying trade; to tranſfer its emoluments to other nations; to annihilate forty millions worth of ſhipping and to ſtarve or baniſh ſixty thouſand ſailors and their families. Upon the value of our lands and produce, the operation of this amendment would be highly pernicious. The farmers have been amuſed with the idea, that if our own veſſels are embargoed, the Britiſh and neutral ſhips will come hither for their produce, and that their intereſt will not ſuffer. But it ſhould be remembered that with reſpect to the produce of our country, there is a great difference between ſeeking and waiting for a market. It chiefly conſiſts of proviſions and the neceſſaries of life, with which nature in ſome meaſures, provides all countries;—As the ſeaſons vary, as the harveſt is more or leſs abundant; the demand for this produce alſo fluctuates, and one nation may accidentally poſſeſs an immenſe ſurplus, while another is threatened with famine. The enterprize of the exporter enables him to diſcover and avail himſelf of ſuch circumſtances, and when trade is free the amount of our produce will be the greateſt quantity which our induſtry can raiſe; but when exportation it reſtrained, the demand is uncertain; the merchant will not riſque the purchaſe of great quantities which may periſh on his hand, and an immenſe diminution both of quantity and value is the unfailing conſequence. Beſides ſaid he, admitting that other nations ſhould ſend veſſels ſufficient to take off all our produce; they muſt provide convoys; they will not venture unarmed; and unleſs your produce can be bought on terms that will defray the expence of arming they will not come at all. The queſtion therefore remains, whoſe convoy will you pay for—that of foreign nations or that of your own country? Honor and intereſt give one anſwer; humiliation and meanneſs another.

It has been aſſerted within theſe walls and echoed throughout this continent that we are going to war in ſupport of Britiſh manufactures, and of a trade the ballance of which is againſt us. To ſhew the diſadvantage of our trade with Britain, it has been inſiſted that in the laſt year France has taken eleven millions of our exports and Great Britain but eight millions and an half. But he would aſſert that either this comparative of our exports was not an infallible teſt of the relative advantages of our trade, or if it be ſo, the ſame principle taken for a ſeries of years is in favour of our trade with Great Britain.—In the year preceding the laſt our exports to Great Britain were twenty three millions.—To France eleven millions only—By the report of Mr. Jefferſon in 1794 formed upon a view of our commerce in peaceable times, we ſent to Great Britain nine millions annually, and to France about four millions—In the year 1785 it appears by a memorial of the Britiſh merchants to the king, that ſuch is the natural tendency of our export-trade in favor of Great Britain, that although Germany and Holland wanted annually 18000 hogſheads of tobacco, they could obtain but 5000, and that out of 23000 hogſheads for which the French market would afford a ſale, they would get from us but twelve hundred. The reſt was ſent to Great Britain.

Gentlemen may contend that a great part of our exports to Britain is re-exported; but the quantity thus re-exported is not preciſely known, nor can it conclude againſt the general poſition. The markets of other countries being open, we ſhould carry theſe exports directly thither, if it were not convenient and advantageous to permit them to center in Great Britain, and whether they are remitted in exchange for merchandize which we want and cannot obtain on equal terms from other countries; or as a fund to facilitate our negociations and commerce in other parts of the world, it equally reſults that this bias proceeds from that commercial ſagacity which is always acute to diſcern and active to purſue its true intereſt.

He would further add that the exports of the laſt year for another reaſon were not the true criterion of trade. The depredations of the French corſairs had already increaſed to a degree which induced many to clear out for the French dominions, when the actual deſtination was to ſome other country—and of the nominal eleven millions appearing to be thus cleared out, only three millions conſiſted of our own produce or manufactures.

Mr. O. ſaid, that he would not take the wide range of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) nor give the ſame ſcope to his feelings. Gentlemen agreed that the time was arrived, for placing the country in a ſtate of defence, and declared themſelves ready to adopt certain meaſures for this purpoſe. For theſe profeſſions he gave them due credit, but their meaſures were not adequate to the object. He never would agree to declare that this country could not or would not protect its commerce, nor aſſent to a proceſs of outlawry againſt all the merchants, mechanics and ſailors in the United States. He thought it not very honorable to ſay to the merchants, "proceed in your commercial projects, and in the event of your ſucceſs we expect a portion of your earnings to beſtow upon the protection of the other claſſes of the community." The farmers of this country would never find an intereſt in holding this language and they had too much generoſity to adopt it. From the nature of the landed intereſt, valuable as it certainly was and conſtituting the baſis of all riches, it could not be pretended, that great ſums could be drawn from it for ſudden emergencies. If loans are wanted, the merchants are able and willing to lend, They cheerfully ſupport a great ſhare of the public burdens and if we could not ſhelter them from deſtruction it was a weakneſs over which he ſhould mourn in ſilence but which he would never think it politic to publiſh to the world.

Mr. S. Smith wiſhed to have riſen before the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) to have expreſſed a ſingle ſentiment, with the hope that the queſtion might have been taken without further debate; but that gentleman had taken ſuch a wide field of declamation and irritation, that he had loſt all hope of ſpeedily taking the queſtion. He was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennſylvania yeſterday (Mr. Sitgreaves) that this was a time in which they ought to *act*, and not to make *ſpeeches*. The obſervations he wiſhed to make was that we have already a Naval Eſtabliſhment of three frigates and two cutters, in the law for providing which, nothing is ſaid to reſtrict their being employed as convoys. There was a clauſe of this ſort introduced into the bill; but the Senate diſagreed to it, and this houſe concurred in the amendment. It would be an extraordinary thing, therefore, to prohibit theſe twelve veſſels from being employed as convoys, whilſt the three frigates and two cutters were liable to be thus employed. There would be a contradiction betwixt the two laws.

(This Debate to be continued.)

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. Dobson, Campbell, Young and Ormrod, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3mts

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *May* 1.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the county of Monmouth in the State of New-Jerſey, at the Court-Houſe in Freehold, convened by public notice, during the ſitting of court on the 25th day of April 1798.

Elisha Lawrence, *eſq. in the chair.*

This meeting conſidering it of importance at this time to aid the government and councils of the country, ſo far forth as the ſame can be done by aſſurances of the confidence and ſupport of the people.

Do unanimouſly reſolve that all the departments of the government of the United States are poſſeſſed of the entire confidence of the perſons compoſing this meeting; and that they will to the utmoſt of their ability, ſupport all ſuch meaſures for the protection and vindication of the rights, liberty and independence of the United States as the honorable the Preſident, the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may recommend, or enact.

Reſolved, That the chairman do ſign the foregoing reſolution, and tranſmit a copy thereof to the Preſident of the United States, and both Houſes of Congreſs.

By order of the Meeting,

Elisha Lawrence, *Chairman.*

ADDRESS

To the Citizens *of* Massachusetts.

Citizens!

We are informed by the communications of the envoys extraordinary from the United States to the republic of France, that they have been refuſed an audience, and treated with a marked inſolence and contempt by the French directory.

Our envoys have been told by the agents of the French government, that we are a *divided people*; that they have here a party ſo numerous and *devoted* to their mandates, as to be competent, by the aid of diplomatic intrigue, to overawe our conſtituted authorities, and dictate their meatures.

The directory by their agents affect to conſider us as a colony to France, or as a people tributary to her, and under her controul; and they aſſume the right to levy contributions upon our country, under the deceptive maſk of a *voluntary loan*. They required of our envoys an advance of money, equal to *thirty three millions of Dollars, or one hundred and ſeven tons of ſilver*; or in other words, *one hundred and ſeven waggon loads of dollars*, carrying *one ton* or twenty hundred weight of dollars each; ſee the eſtimate below, founded on M. Y's. written propoſitions to the American envoys, confirmed by other parts of their communications.

This prodigious amount of money was to be the price of their being *recognized* as envoys from the United States, or having the privilege of admiſſion to the directory. Having paid, or agreed to pay, as far as they could obligate the United States, this enormous ſum, as a preliminary point, they were then to be allowed to ſtate the objects of their miſſion; and would then only be in rule to learn what further requiſitions our *generous allies* would pleaſe to impoſe upon our country. And leſt this inſulting propoſition ſhould rouſe the indignation of our envoys, they were reminded, that ſimilar impoſitions were laid upon all other nations who were honored with the patronage of France, or admitted to her embraces, and to deter them from rejecting the baſe requiſition, the fate of Venice was pointedly ſtated to them, as the *puniſhment* reſerved for our country, if they refuſed to comply.—That is to ſay, we might then expect to be conquered by France, to be divided into diſtricts, and ſold to other nations who would bid higheſt; for ſuch was the fate of Venice.

But the free citizens of Maſſachuſetts, indignant at the baſe inſinuation of our being thus humiliated, and impelled no leſs by their feelings than their duty, will declare to the directory and the world, that they are *not a divided, nor a dependant people*; that they hold not their liberty under the patronage of France, nor are their conſtituted authorities dependant on her will, or their meaſures ſubject to her direction. We are an *Independent Nation*, ſubject to no laws, nor any government, but thoſe of our own making; and it is hoped and believed, that the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, generally, will aſſure the Preſident and Congreſs, by manly and ſpirited addreſſes, as thoſe of Boſton have done, that they will ſupport the meaſures, which the national government, in their wiſdom, may deem neceſſary, to promote and ſecure the intereſt and happineſs of our country.

ESTIMATE

Of money required by the Agents of the French Directory of the American Envoys, as a preliminary gratuity from the United States—as ſtated in the communications from the Envoys, publiſhed by Congreſs.

Thirty two millions of Florins in Dutch reſcripts, due from Holland to France, to be purchaſed of the latter with caſh, as a loan to France, at 40 cents per florin, is in dollars,	12,800,000
£50,000 ſterling, as a preſent to the Directory, for their own private pockets,	222,222
Twenty millions of dollars as a loan the ſuppoſed amount due from France to citizens of the United States for veſſels and property captured by French cruizers, againſt law, and for ſupplies furniſhed to the French upon contract and otherwiſe, with other demands not diſputed, at leaſt	20,000,000
Dollars	33,022,222

N. B. The weight of 1000 dollars is eſtimated at 65 pounds, at which, the above ſum of thirty three millions of dollars, would be equal to 107 tons of ſilver and would take 107 waggons, carrying a ton weight of dollars each, to tranſport it.

(Cl. Cent.)

From the Salem Gazette.

Mr. Cuſhing,

A certain great divine (in his own opinion) publicly affirmed, of late, that he believed that the projected invaſion of England by the French would be crowned with ſucceſs; urging, as a *reaſon for the faith that was in him*, the neceſſity of REFORMATION in the English Church!—What a devil of a reformation that muſt be, which begins with *denying* the *exiſtence* of a GOD!!

BITE 'EM.

BOSTON, April 25.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, whoſe information and opinions are entitled to great reſpect.

London, February 6.

"By a late law the French have authorized the capture and condemnation of all neutral veſſels, with their cargoes, which ſhall have on board any thing manufactured or produced in any part of the Britiſh dominions, or poſſeſſions, ſo that our property is in fact expoſed as much as it would be in open war. This miſchief will probably be ſoon increaſed by the Dutch being compelled to purſue the ſame meaſure: For a twelve-month paſt the Dutch have refuſed to commit the depredations on neutrals which the French have done, but they can refuſe no longer. The men who dared to diſobey for a moment the commands of France, are arreſted, and will either be put to death in Holland, or ſent beyond the ſea to periſh in exile.

"A revolution has taken place at the Hague ſimilar to that which took place at Paris—after the arreſt of the whole committee of foreign affairs, and twenty-two members of the Convention, the following decrees were paſſed:

1ſt. To ſanction the arreſts. 2d. To aboliſh the ſtate ſovereignties of the ſeveral provinces, and conſolidate the Batavian nation: and 3d. To require an oath of hatred againſt the Stadtholderate, Federaliſm, Ariſtocracy and Anarchy.

"Charles de Lacroix had been ſent to the Hague to ſee this buſineſs properly done.—As ſoon as it was accompliſhed he congratulated the Convention upon the triumph of Liberty, and gave them aſſurances of the *protection* of their faithful friend and ally."

"Our envoys are ſtill at Paris, and heaven alone can tell when they will leave it. This, however, is certain, that the object of their miſſion will entirely fail, and if any benefit accrues to our country from their labors, the merit will be their own, for no common degree of patience and fortitude would be ſufficient to bear the humiliating and ignominious treatment they have endured for ſo long a time, *without a hope to ſupport them.*

"The Empire have given full power (as demanded by France) to their deputies at Raſtadt to conclude a *convenient* peace, inſtead of one founded on the integrity of the Empire.

"Switzerland is yielding to the intrigues and terror of revolutionary France. There prevails an opinion, however, that Berne, with the German portions of the Cantons will give a ſerious, and perhaps an effectual oppoſition to this *enſlaving* enemy, but I confeſs my own opinion is different *The very rocks and mountains may be overthrown if they are firſt undermined.*

"The Directory have not yet ſucceeded in their doings againſt Hamburgh, and the other free towns. Pruſſia, Hanover, Saxony and Denmark, think themſelves able to maintain what is called the line of neutrality, and upon ſome ſhew of their diſpoſition to reſiſtance, the French have ſuſpended their projects for the preſent, and even affect to be angry that their good faith is ſuſpected. It is not to be doubted however, that theſe projects will be reſumed, whenever their arms whant employment."

"Notwithſtanding the preparation for invaſion, and the decrees and manifeſtos of France, England remains calm, and the public opinion fixed and ſteady; Stocks have varied a very little theſe ſeveral months, but have riſen in price."

"A new inſtruction concerning the trade of neutrals, has been iſſued by the king in council. It permits neutrals to go direct from the Weſt India Colonies of France, Spain and Holland, with the productions of thoſe Colonies, being neutral property, either to Britiſh ports in Europe, or to the country to which ſuch neutrals belong: but if bound from the Colonies direct to other ports of Europe, they are liable to be brought in for *lawful adjudication*. I am of the opinion, however, that in this caſe the cargo would be reſtored, if on trial it appears to be neutral property."

WALPOLE, (N. H.) April 17.

If a war ſhould break out between France and America, it would afford a fine opportunity to our youth for manly exerciſe; to thoſe

"Who, living dully ſluggardized at home,
"Wear out their youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs."

A rage for levelling ſcience, as well as government, to the loweſt capacities, is a feature of the preſent times. We have books, whoſe titles indicate that they are deſigned for thoſe who can ſcarcely read. We have "Every Man his own Lawyer." and "Every Man his own Phyſician." The jacobins propoſe ſhortly to publiſh a ſmutty work, to be entitled "Every Man his own Negro."

Of the Chronicle ſcribblers it may be obſerved, in the words of Dean Swift, "Theſe factious undertakers of the preſs write with great advantage; they ſtrenuouſly affirm a thouſand falſehoods, without fear, wit, conſcience, or knowledge; and thoſe, who anſwer them muſt be at the expenſe of an argument for each; after which, in the very next paragraph, we ſee the ſame aſſertions produced again, without the leaſt notice of what has been ſaid to diſprove them."

A Country Seat to be Let,

THE firſt Houſe in the Village of Germantown, ſituated on the right hand ſide of the Road—together with five or ſix acres of Graſs Land.

Apply to GEORGE LOGAN.

april 28 *3t

From the Middleſex (Conn.) Gazette.

THERE exiſts in this country a party or two,
And each has its object, and each has its wiew.
To the Jacobin party you know I belong,
For, by nature, I take the ſide that is wrong.
Againſt us are pitted the good, and the great,
The lovers of order, the props of the ſtate.
Theſe fellows intend to leave *us* in the lurch,
As ſneaking as girls, when confeſſing at church;
But we will convince them we'll hold up our noſes,
Tho' the devil himſelf all our plotting diſcloſes.
Our government's deem'd an Old Craft, by theſe clubs—
They greaſe up the axle—*we* ſplit off the hubs—
They whip up the cattle to drag it up hill—
We throw down obſtructions chock under the wheel.
This cart, we contend, was moſt wretchedly made,
That its *tymbers* already are ſadly decay'd,
That its *ſpokes* are all looſe, broken down are the *raives*.
And nothing is found but the *tongue* and the *naves*.
And ſince it has ſhewn ſuch a proneneſs for wearing,
Our club has reſolv'd, it is not worth repairing;
We have therefore determin'd by one mighty lift,
To tumble it over over, or ſet it adrift.
The federaliſt's plan is a ſtrange one, I own,
For when we ſo crabbed, and factious are grown,
That neither their threats, nor their coaxing can move,
The ſcoundrels will *hire us* their meaſures to love.
And no Jacobin ever a *bribe* could reſiſt.
No, not if 'twere offer'd by Belzebub's fiſt.
Thus Mr. Faucher, in his flour-merchant trade,
Found Randolph hung back, when he wanted his aid;
But yet, when the patriot told him *his price*,
From the bargain, the Frenchman flew off in a trice,
Reſolv'd a while longer his dollars to keep,
Tho' Edmund was willing to ſell him dog-cheap.
The houſe, too, they view on the ſame ſcurvy plan,
A kind of excreſcence, like a *wart* on a man,
Like a *wen* on an ox, or a *corn* on the toes,
Or a *carbuncle* hung to a dram drinker's noſe.
They have been in the habit of borrowing ſo much
Ready caſh as they could by the way of the Dutch,
But ſince poor Mynheer has become ſans culotte,
He has loſt with his breeches both guilder & groat;
While grandmamma Europe, ſtripp'd down to the bone,
Much fonder of borrowing than lending is grown;
And ſtill ſcarcer with us is that "*root of all evil*,"
The widow of mammon and child of the devil:
So that now it is obvious to every eye,
That the ſtream has dry'd up and the griſt has gone by.
Beſides it wont anſwer to ſtrain over hard,
Leſt they carry away all their ſails by the yard,
And give ſmugglers a chance, now and then, to pop in
An anchor of brandy or a barrel of gin;
Hence it is theſe ſame fellows are ever contriving
Some plan for preventing *our* calling from thriving.
Since this creed we all hold, both black, red and white,
"To ſteal from the public's a Jacobin's right."
Thus they tax our molaſſes to keep us from cheating,
So 'tis plain they're reſolv'd we ſhall pay for good eating.
Our ſugar—our ſalt, as if like Lot's wife,
They concluded us pickled for the reſt of our life.
And in getting their caſh they've a damnable way,
That is—the moſt eaſy for people to pay:
Now a tax that's direct I advocate laying,
That each may enjoy the full pleaſure of paying.
And give occupation to ſheriffs a ſcore,
And country collectors a thouſand or more.
Thus to grind down the poor to their own native dirt,
And ſtrip a poor fellow that has not a ſhirt.
At the oppoſite party I'll juſt take a glance,
They were hatch'd by Genet, when he firſt came from France.
One never need look at a prettier ſet,
The ſire, and the brats, are "hail fellows, well met."
Thieves, bankrupts, and drunkards, pick-pockets, and all,
Well branded with brimſtone, and cropp'd at the fall.
We do all in our power to perſuade the blind people,
That Adams's legs are as long as a ſteeple,
That he ſtraddles about at a terrible rate,
Now over a puddle, now over a gate;
While "*the man of the people*" great *Jefferſon*, pale,
Works along like a tad-pole, by wriggling his tail.
Theſe ariſtocrats, too, are an inſolent race,
They won't e'en permit us to ſpit in their face;
In Congreſs, behold a great Lyon appears,
From Ireland imported, and *purchas'd with ſteers*;
A ſtream of mundungus not thinking of hurt,
He juſt took the licence on Griſwold to ſquirt
When lo! the fierce Yankee flew into a paſſion,
And gave the bog-trotter a notable threſhing.
The King of the Beasts moſt luſtily roar'd,
At his arm'y acquaintance, the old Wooden Sword.
No chriſtian, I'm ſure's this Connecticut ſhaver,
He ought not to grumble, but ſwallow the ſlaver;
The teſtament ſays, you ſhould turn 'tother cheek,
And not go to uſing the hickory ſtick.
But in order to carry our ſchemes to effect,
We'er oblig'd to conduct with peculiar reſpect.
One weapon, all-potent as wielded by us,
Is preaching many lectures on guarding the purſe,
And ſo far our plan of œconomy reaches,
We intend to aboliſh the *wearing of breeches.*
Another contrivance we mean to purſue,
Which has hitherto ſerv'd us, we hope 'twill ſtill do.
Our dead and alive country has ſunk in a trance,
And has loſt all affection for fighting and France.
Our farmers too ſeem to have outgrown their merit,
And given themſelves up to a peaceable ſpirit.
But ſome how, or other, we'll break down the charm
Make them handle the muſket, and give up the farm
'Tis the duty of all, if the Frenchmen ſhould need 'em
To offer their lives on the altar of Freedom.
'Tis to France you're indebted for all you have got,
Your freedom, religion, your farms, and what not.
And as they once bo't you in *our* firm opinion,
You're their ſlaves, firſt by purchaſe, and then by dominion.
Theſe being the facts, you perceive my intent,
If once you affront them, they'll make you repent;
Theſe ſans-culotte's butch rs are terrible heroes,
More valiant than Cæſars, more bloody than Neroes,
They'll come over on RAFTS, or perhaps on the ice,
As thick as muſquitoes, or Pharaoh's lice.
In time then be wiſe—mind the words of my text—
Go to France in the firſt place—to HELL in the next.

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed preſbyterian miniſters and the poor and diſtreſſed widows and children of preſbyterian miniſters," that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the ſecond preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *May* 1.

At a general meeting of the young citizens of Philadelphia, of the Diſtrict of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, convened by public notice at the Houſe of Mr. Cammeron, Shippen ſtreet, April 28, Samuel Relf, Chairman, Edward Bridges, Secretary, the following reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted: viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the meaſures purſued by the Executive of the United States, to effect a reconciliation with the Republic of France, have been the reſult of wiſdom, integrity, and patriotiſm.

2d. That, under this impreſſion and confiding in the wiſdom and integrity of the government, we cheerfully pledge ourſelves to obey with alacrity the firſt ſummons of our country, in reſiſting the invaſion of a foreign enemy.

2d. Reſolved, That a committee conſiſting of ſix perſons be appointed to draft an addreſs in conformity to the foregoing reſolutions to be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and that Samuel Relf, Edward Bridges, Charles Hare, John Woodward, Charles W. Goldſborough and Richard Ruſh, be the Committee for that purpoſe, with inſtructions to report at the next meeting.

Adjourned unitil Monday evening next, at ſeven o'clock.

According to adjournment, on Monday evening, April 30th, 1798. upwards of 800 young citizens of Philadelphia, &c. aſſembled at the houſe of Mr. Cammeron, Shippen-ſtreet; whereupon the committee appointed at the laſt meeting, for the purpoſe, reported the form of an addreſs to be preſented to the Preſident of the United States, which, having been twice read, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The following reſolutions were then propoſed and adopted, viz.

1ſt. That a committee conſiſting of three perſons for each ward of the city, ſix for the Northern Liberties, and the like number for the diſtrict of Southward, be appointed to preſent the addreſs to the youth of Philadelphia and Liberties, between the ages of 18 and 23, for ſignature.

2d. That the committee appointed to draft the addreſs, be authoriſed to nominate the foregoing committees.

3d. That the committee appointed to draft the addreſs, after the ſignatures ſhall be obtained, ſhall give public notice thereof, and of the day on which the Preſident will receive the ſame, in order that the ſigners may attend when it is preented,

4th. *Reſolved*, That the proceedings of the preſent and preceding meeting, be publiſhed in the public papers of this city, with the ſignatures of the Preſident and ſecretary.

SAMUEL RELF, *Chairman.*
EDWARD BRIDGES, *Sec'ry.*

Bache's account of the meeting at Cameron's is totally falſe. He knew it to be ſo, and therefore it is that he adds the ſalvo of not pledging himſelf "for his accuracy in minute particulars." There was no diſpoſition ſhewn to huſtle the perſon who moved to ſtrike the word wiſdom from the reſolution; and ſo far was he from expreſſing a deſire to ſtate his reaſons, that when called upon to do ſo he refuſed. He was indeed hiſſed, but the firſt ſentiment of indignation ſoon gave way to a deſire to preſerve the order and decorum of the meeting. No violence was offered to his perſon nor was there any attempt made to injure him in the ſmalleſt degree. Whether this is a minute particular, I ſhall leave it to the public to determine.

This contemptible foreign tool goes on to ſay that young men between eighteen and twenty-one, ought to know that they are not entitled to the rights of citizens, and that therefore it is improper in them to give inſtructions to the government. They are fully ſenſible of this, and in the addreſs, which was unanimouſly agreed to laſt night, they declare that they "do not hold themſelves competent to form an opinion reſpecting the meaſures of the executive" but only expreſs their "confidence in his wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm" and their readineſs "at the call of their country to aſſemble with promptitude, obey the orders of the conſtituted authorities with alacrity, and on every occaſion act with all the energy of which they are capable." The young men between the age of eighteen and twenty-one, are liable to be called into actual ſervice; there can be no impropriety in declaring their determination not to ſhrink from the taſk in the eyes of any other than an infamous miſcreant who wiſhes the deſtruction of his country in order that France may riſe on the ruins of its greatneſs.

With reſpect to the ſtory about the huzzaing of Mr Jefferſon, if it has any truth, it muſt have taken place after the buſineſs of the meeting was cloſed. I was not then preſent. However this is probably one of the "minute particulars."

The meeting laſt night was compoſed of at leaſt eight hundred perſons: the greateſt order, decorum and unanimity prevailed, nor is there one of the "half fledged men" who is not as much ſuperior to Bache and Callender as honor is ſuperior to infamy.

ONE OF THE MEETING.

GEORGE CABOT, ESQ. is nominated by the Preſident of the United States, Secretary of the Navy.

It is ſaid in a Baltimore paper that there are one hundred and fifty privateers belonging to Guadaloupe which take and carry in every veſſel that comes within gunſhot of the ſhore.

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on a bill ſupplementary to, and making alterations in an act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt; when, after conſiderable diſcuſſion, and adopting ſeveral amendments, it was again recommitted to a ſelect committee. The bill from the Senate to authorize the Preſident of the United States to cauſe to be purchaſed or built a number (not exceeding ten) of ſmall veſſels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwiſe, for which it is propoſed to appropriate 80,000 dollars, was committed to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union; and that committee was diſcharged from the further conſideration of the bill authorizing a proviſional army, and it was referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, to report ſuch alterations and amendments therein as they ſhall think proper.

The Argus of yeſterday ſtates, that Mr. Livingſton the preſent member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives from New-York, is re-elected by a majority of about two hundred votes.

Diſpatches, to the 6th of February, inclusive, from our Envoys at Paris, have been received by the Executive—purporting, that as they were ſtill unacknowledged by the government of France, they had determined to apply for paſſports to quit the country as ſoon as poſſible.

The Preſident of the United States and his lady—the Heads of Departments, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and many members of Congreſs will be at the Theatre this evening.

ST. TAMMANY'S DAY.

There was a reſpectable appearance this day of ſeveral detachments of the Artillery and other uniformed Companies of this city.

Error of the Preſs.

In the Addreſs of the Inhabitants of Providence, publiſhed in yeſterday's paper, for *diſguſting* apprehenſions of hoſtilities, &c. read *diſquieting* apprehenſions, &c.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, the 12th April.

"On Saturday laſt anchored in this harbor from Breſt, three French 44 gun ſhips, the officers of which bring accounts that our commiſſioners at Paris were received, but treated very indifferently; one of them with whom I was converſing on that head, ſeemed to ſignify that they had nothing to fear from them, and that they would have to return without any kind of ſatisfaction: likewiſe that the leaſt particle of Engliſh manufacture in American bottoms ſubjects veſſels and cargoes to immediate condemnation, and that all contracts made with them by the Americans are to be paid punctually, but not a word reſpecting *old debts*. Good God! It is aſtoniſhing to be eye witneſs to their unjuſt, illegal conduct towards the Americans; there have been ten or twelve prizes ſince I have been here, among which are capt. Crane, in the ſchooner Yeatman, a ſchooner of capt. Bails, bound to Gonaives. Captain Crane is the only one cleared. An Engliſh flag of truce is juſt come into the harbor.

P. S. I learned after ſealing the incloſed, that a new commiſſary is arrived in the frigates. Our black general, Touſſaint, has been defeated in an attempt to invade St. Marc, with the loſs of about 1000 men; they are now enliſting every Frenchman in the ſtreets, in order to make another attack. A gentleman of about 30 years of age is now here from Boſton, who has been ſo illy treated by government, that he is become quite deſtracted, and this morning made an attempt on his life; he is not yet dead—but fortitude in this caſe, is truly neceſſary; when I reflect on their malicious proceedings, look around on all ſides, and ſee their abandoned principles, together with their antipathy towards our country, I am ready to exclaim, where are the men who yet reſpect their cauſe, and would not be converted at what I am witneſs to."

Saturday laſt returned from a cruiſe, the General Greene armed cutter, capt. Price.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe at Baltimore, to their friends in this city, dated 26th of April inſt.

"We have this day received a letter from Cape Francois, dated 10th inſt. which ſays, three frigates had arrived there on the 7th in 46 days from Breſt, with General Hedouville, who came in the quality of chief agent of the directory for that colony, and promiſes a ſpeedy reſtoration of order and punctuality in future contracts made with neutrals.—This may ſerve to betray the credulous for a certain time, but we are afraid to truſt further to theſe promiſes.

"A ſchooner juſt arrived, ſays two French privateers are off our Capes, that he ſpoke them both, and was afterwards ſpoke by a Britiſh frigate, in company with two other frigates, ſo that our coaſt ſeems cloſely watched."

THE YOUNG MEN

Of this city and ſuburbs who have aſſociated for the moſt noble and patriotic purpoſes, will not feel themſelves debaſed, or ſuffer their ardor to be abated by the low abuſe and affected contempt of ſuch a *thing* as Bache. This poor creature whoſe regiſter of infamy and falſhood is rapidly ſinking to its diſſolution: who is himſelf as deep in ruin as he is in diſhonor, and will ſhortly exhibit an awful picture of the contempt and miſery into which that man muſt fall, who devotes himſelf to the intereſts of a foreign country, to the deſtruction of his own; whoſe diſgrace and ſufferings will furniſh a memento of the indignation which *Americans* feel againſt thoſe who dare to vilify their country, and expreſs a wiſh to proſtrate her at the feet of foreign inſolence, ought not to excite any reſentment even in the ardent breaſts of youthful patriots—Let them purſue their courſe of honor and independence, and paſs this harmleſs, hiſſing ſnake in contempt.

Nothing can diſplay in a more ſtrong or a more pleaſing view, the ſpirit of national honor and independence that is pervading the United States, than aſſociations of young men, ſimilar to that now ſet on foot. I am informed, that between three and four hundred attended the firſt meeting—Although the ardent and generous ſpirit that glows in the heart of a young man may ſometimes lead into triffling indiſcretions, yet the error is always on the ſide of virtue—it will have nothing *of meanneſs or calculating treaſon* in it—The ſentiment is generally *noble*, though it may ſometimes be too high toned—There are few *young traitors*; unleſs they have ſpent their early years in France; and been reared and educated under examples of *cunning* prudence, and in the maxims of hypocricy and the wiſdom of *fair appearances*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, April 28.

Six Per Cent.	1⅛
Three per Cent.	9⅝
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12⅝9
BANK United States,	20 per cent.
—— Pennſylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Inſurance Co. Pennſylvania,	7½ to 10 per cent.
——N. A. ditto	30 per cent.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, Days

Schr. Hetty, Maſon, Savannah 7
Regulator, Corry, Norfolk 3

CLEARED,

Ship Columbia, Lelar, Batavia
Schr. Maria, Brown, Carthagena
Rambler, Weaver, Georgetown, S. C.
Peregrine, Sears, Boſton
Sloop Sally, Gardner, New-London

Capt. Maſon informs that on the 23d inſt. he ſpoke, going up the river to Savannah, a ſhip out 40 days from Briſtol.—25th, lat. 39, ſpoke the brig Beaver, Elliot, out 5 days from hence to Savannah.—27th, ſpoke the ſchr. Anna, out 4 days from Charleſton to Norfolk. Left at Savannah the ſloop Robert, Briggs, to ſail for this port next day.

A three maſted French privateer ſchooner, of 14 guns, was captured on the 9th inſt. 15 leagues to the ſouthward of the Capes of Virginia, by trhee Britiſh frigates—The privateer had captured a brig and a ſchooner the evening preceding—names unknown.

A letter from Curracoa, of the 2d inſtant, is ſilent reſpecting that place being attacked by the Britiſh, as reported by the laſt accounts from La Guira.

New-York, April 30.

ARRIVED, DAYS.

Ship Rebecca, ——, Havannah 23
Murdock, Tredwell, Calcutta 128
Harriot, Orr, Glaſgow 60
Brig Uria, ——, South Georgia 85
Dean, ——, Savannah 6
Schr. St. Patrick, ——, Curracoa 15
Sloop George, Geer, Baltimore

In a gale, capt. Orr, in lat. 54. long. 21, ſpoke a ſhip from the eaſtward bound to Liverpool, out 50 days.

About the firſt of April, ſpoke the Savannah, of Savannah.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 26.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

[AUTHENTIC.]

[*TRANSLATED for the CHRONICLE.*]

Extracts from the Bulletin of St. Domingo, from the 27th February to the 19th March, 1798.

CAPE-FRANCOIS.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Copy of a paragraph of a letter written by the commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo, dated 26th Pluvioſe, 6th year, to Brigadier general AGEE, *chief of the Staff of the ſame army.*

"Head-quarters, Dubiſſon, at Mirebalais.

The republicans of St. Domingo, have juſt ſhewn for the third time, their ſuperiority to the thrice perfidious inhabitants of Mirebalais. The Grand-Bois attacked by the chiefs of brigade Chriſtopher Mornet, and Paul Louverture, are in our hands; they took 142 priſoners, belonging to Grand Bois and Trou-d'Eau. Brigadier general Moyſe rendered himſelf maſter of Eſcahobe, and took about forty priſoners, among which are ſome Spainards; after the taking this important poſt, that general continued his march towards Mirebalais; on his way thither, he reduced the Gaſcogne and finally united his forces with thoſe of Brigadier general Deſſaline, a battalion of whoſe column had taken a few days before the Poſt of Brianon. There remains to be taken, but the fort of the Borough, which you ſaw at the time it was not quite completed, and which being ſo now, is the interior Gibraltar of St. Domingo. It is defended by four hundred men that ſeem determined to reſiſt bravely. They are cut off from all ſuccour, and I hope ere long to be maſter of that ſtrong poſt.

Greeting and friendſhip,

(Signed) Touiſſant Louverture.

A true copy,

The Brigadier General, chief of the ſtaff of the army of St. Domingo,

(Signed) AGEE.

Copy of a letter written to the commiſſioner Raymond, by Brigadier general Laplume, commanding the diſtrict and dependencies of Leogane, dated at the head-quarters of Carrfour, the fourth Ventoſe, ſixth year of the French Republic one and indiviſible.

Victory, my dear Commiſſioner! the camps of Coupe and Nerette are in our hands. The army under my orders took them by ſtorm after a bloody and obſtinate conflict that laſted four hours and an half. The camps Grenier, Fleurieu and Dignarou, in the plain of Cul-de-ſac, were evacuated. I ſent the particulars to the Commander in chief, and deſired him to forward them to you.

Greeting and reſpect, (Signed)

LAPLUME.

The Secretary General of the Commiſſion,

(Signed) PASCAL.

Extract of a letter written by the commander in chief of St. Domingo dated at the camp Mauge, the 18th Ventoſe 6th year, directed to Raymond.

"Thanks to the genius of liberty, we have taken the Citadel of Mirebalais; a fine train of artillery and good ammunition, are the fruits of our conqueſt; which we are indebted for, to the perſeverance of our troops, who were never diſpirited at the fatigues of a long ſiege, and all the inclemency of the weather to which they have been expoſed night and day. The enemy that evacuated it, and who amounted to 350 bearing arms, were ſoundly beaten by General Deſſaline. Their loſs in killed, wounded and priſoners, is eſtimated at 150. The remnant, eſcaped from that abyſs, ſoon fell into another; I do not know yet how they extricated themſelves.

Greeting and reſpect. (Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

The Secretary General of the Commiſſion,

(Signed) PASCAL.

Extract of a letter from citizen E. Viau, dated at Gonaives, 6th year.

"Our brave Republicans have obtained freſh advantages over the Engliſh; ſome very important ones, among which is the camp Martineau, were wreſted from them, thanks to the intrepidity of Gen. Deſſaline, and the brave ſoldiers of the column he commands; whilſt the army advances in part againſt Arcahaye, the other takes an offenſive poſition before St. Marc. All theſe military arrangements give us room to hope, that the national flag will be ſoon ſeen flying on thoſe walls, ſo obſtinately defended by traitors and their cowardly ſeducers. A true copy,

The Secretary General of the Commiſſion

(Signed) PASCAL.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Important fact, with reſpect to the

YELLOW FEVER.

On the 14th of July, 1796, the American priſoners at Algiers, with a conſiderable number of Neapolitans, who had been exchanged for Turks, left that city in the ſhip La Fortune, Capt. Calder, for Leghorn.

About two hours after hoiſting ſail, one of the Neapolitans was ſeized with the *plague*, and, apprehenſive the contagion would ſpread among the crew, they put about the ſhip, and ſtood for Algiers, in order to land the Neapolitan—after which they proceeded on their voyage.

Next day another Neapolitan was diſcovered to have the *plague*, of which he *died* ſhortly after; and the ſucceeding day capt. Baily, one of the priſoners was ſeized with the *ſame diſeaſe*, and alſo *died*.

The forecaſtle was then converted into an Hoſpital, and two Americans who had had the *plague* in Algiers, were appointed to attend them. Great precautions were taken to prevent the diſorder from ſpreading. The crew kept themſelves in conſtant motion, their *clothes* were AIRED, and *the decks kept* conſtantly WASHED. By *theſe means* its progreſs was *effectually checked*.

At this period they altered their courſe; and as they knew they would not be admitted into the port of Leghorn, they ſtood for Marſeilles, where they were obliged to ride quarantine EIGHTY DAYS.

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.

may 1 *d6w

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the ſummer ſeaſon or by the year, the greater part of a large Houſe, in a high, healthy ſituation, above the eight mile ſtone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with ſtabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

A Watch Found.

A WATCH was found laſt autumn, and has ſince been left with Rev. Mr Eunis, of St. Mary's; the owner, on application to him, and paying the expence of repairing and advertiſing the ſame, may receive it again.

may 1. *e03t

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

THE Subſcribers being the ſix perſons firſt named in the Letters Patent, iſſued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, by virtue of the Act of General Aſſembly of the 16th ult. for incorporating the Company—hereby give notice agreeable to the 3d ſection of the ſaid law, that they have appointed, and hereby requeſt a meeting of the ſubſcribers at the State Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirty firſt day of this inſtant May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid 3d ſection, which is hereafter publiſhed for the information of the Stockholders.

Richard Peters,
John Perott,
Matthew M'Connell,
William Sheaff,
George Bickham,
William Nichols.

Philadelphia, 1ſt May, 1798.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſix Perſons firſt named in the Letters Patent, ſhall as ſoon as conveniently may be after ſealing the ſame, give notice in two or more public News Papers in Philadelphia, one whereof ſhall be in the German Language, of a time and place by them to be appointed, not leſs than thirty days from the time of iſſuing the firſt notice, at which time and place the ſaid ſubſcribers ſhall proceed to organize the ſaid Corporation and ſhall chooſe by a majority of votes of the ſaid ſubſcribers by ballot, to be delivered in Perſon or by Proxy, duly authorized—one Preſident, twelve Directors, one Treaſurer, and ſuch other officers as they ſhall think neceſſary to conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid Company for one year, and until other officers ſhall be choſen, and may make ſuch bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconſiſtent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as ſhall be neceſſary for the well ordering the affairs of the ſaid company: Provided always, that no perſon ſhall have more than fifty votes at any election or in determining any queſtion ariſing at ſuch meetings whatever number of ſhares he or ſhe be entitled to, and that each perſon ſhall be entitled to one vote for every ſhare by him or her held under the ſaid number.

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No 75 North Third ſtreet, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee. Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&ftf

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, May 1.

(BY PARTICULAR DESIRE)

Will be preſented, the favorite TRAGEDY of

ISABELLA;

Or, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

After the Tragedy, will be preſented,

AN OCCASIONAL INTERLUDE.

Particulars will be expreſſed in future bills.

To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA of

The PADLOCK.

☞ On Wedneſday evening, a Comic Opera, (not acted theſe two years) called LIONEL AND CLARISSA; Or, A SCHOOL FOR FATHERS—with a Pantomime (never performed here) called FORTUNATUS; or, HARLEQUIN'S WISHING CAP—with a variety of Entertainments—For the benefit of Mr. WARRELL, and Mr. WARRELL, jun.

*** Mr. and Miſs MILBOURNE'S Night will be on Friday next.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ſhip Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amſterdam,

2 boxes Siamois	1 hhd. Hogs Briſtles, 1ſt quality
3 do. Haarlem Stripes	2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Checks, No. 2	3 do. Glue, and
9 do. Sealing Wax	12 cheſts firſt quality Red
Cream Cheeſe in prime order for exportation	Cruſt

ALSO,

Juſt Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznaabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Heſſins
25 bales Poliſh do. ſuitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Heſſans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madraſs Handkorchiefs
1 cheſt Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindſeys
250 boxes Window Glaſs, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 cheſts plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 cheſts Looking Glaſſes, aſſorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor caſes
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 ſides upper and ſoal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port } WINES
A few quarter caſks Sherry } WINES
60 caſes White } WINES
200 boxes Claret } WINES
80 boxes Capers
300 ſmall boxes Ruſſia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 caſks Roll Briminſtone
40 kegs yellow ſtone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogſheads Madder
1 cheſt aſſorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 cheſts Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fiſhing and blocking Twine
2 cheſts Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of ſtone pickling Pots
4 boxes Engliſh Chariot and Chariot Harneſs, with plated ornaments in complete ſetts for 2, 4, or 6 horſes, alſo Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are ſuitable for the Eaſt-India market, and will be ſold at reaſonable prices and at the uſual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

April 16. 1&ſtat

Iſrael Morris
againſt
Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marſhall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceaſed.

Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Iſrael Morris, to obtain relief againſt a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31ſt day of December, 1782, to the ſaid Samuel Tucker, for the ſum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant aſſigned, by way of ſecurity for the ſaid money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the ſum of £.350 that the ſaid Tucker received of the money due on the ſaid laſt mentioned bond the ſum of £.100 and neglected to take ſteps for obtaining the reſidue, until the ſaid Downing became inſolvent.

The bill ſtates that all the defendants are now reſidents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, three weeks ſucceſſively, in ſome newſpaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reſide, at any time before the firſt day of May next, or ſerved upon each of the defendants generally, before the ſaid day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants applicarion to this court and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Atteſt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can

april 3 co w

FOR SALE,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogſheads of good SUGAR, and } Entitled to
60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } drawback.

And For Sale by

WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115, South Front ſtreet.

Who have likewiſe for ſale,

A quantity of 4th proof Jamaica Rum
Molaſſes, and
70 barrels of Tanners' Oil
A few bbls. excellent Limes

april 14. co1ot

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch Street

march 31 4tawtf

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing
SCHOONER
JOHANNA TUCKER,
FRANCIS DAVIS, *Master,*
NOW lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eigh feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 69-95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 168, South Front Street.
april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.
april 20. §

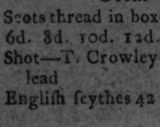
For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,
195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvas, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
april 7 tuth&stf

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides
Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,
The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30. §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP



DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

WANTED,
APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,
From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paisslie, from Batavia,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,
400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality
ALSO,
A quantity of SAPAN WOOD
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods— among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrels of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.
4th mo. 5th §tf

For Sale,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,
11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,
Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.
Robert Henderson.
april 3 mw&s4w

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

Pennsylvania Hospital,
4th mo. 7th, 1798.
THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.
By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*
april 7 dtE

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any ~~Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell~~ Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,
PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Philadelphia Price Current,
And Market Day Advertiser.
To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.
It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.
The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.
The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.
☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.
Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.
Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,
A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.
CASPAR W. HAINES'
april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Delhaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Bastas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM
april 20 §

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

[*In the press and soon will be published,*]
WILBERFORCE ON RELIGION.
PROPOSALS
BY J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Practical View
OF THE
Prevailing Religious System
OF
PROFESSED CHRISTIANS,
CONTRASTED WITH
REAL CHRISTIANITY.
By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.
Member of the British Parliament.
SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.—John v. 39.
How charming is Divine Philosophy.
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
MILTON.
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This work will be printed with a handsome Pica type, on fine paper, and will form a volume of 400 pages, large octavo.
It will be delivered to subscribers for one dollar and twenty-five cents in blue boards, or neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and a half.
☞ The London copy sold (when it was to be had) for two dollars and a half.
☞ The British Reviewers announce this publication to be one of the most useful, elegant and energetic, on the subject of religion, that has appeared within their memory. The reception it has already met with from the public, strongly corroborates their opinion, for it has, in a few months, run rapidly through four large editions in London.
The publisher flatters himself, that as soon as its merits become generally known, it will be read with as much avidity in America as it is in Europe.
april 26. 3t

A House and Lot in Dover.
FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.
The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.
CADWALADER EVANS.
march 27. tus4w

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
Forty acres of Land,
On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city: the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.
4th mo. 3d. tu&f1t

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.
april 16 1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.
February 2. eodtf